

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
The Washington Herald Company
425-427 Eleventh Street.
Telephone MAIN 3300.

G. T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE G. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
New York Office: Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office: Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office: Third National Bank Bldg.
Detroit Office: Ford Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday: 35 cents per month
Daily and Sunday: \$1.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday: 25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday: \$0.80 per year
Sunday, without Daily: 10 cents per month
Sunday, without Daily: \$0.30 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C.,
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SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

First printing of an original poem, written by
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE WISDOM OF THE MOTH.

The said the Moth the Star desires,
And yet I note the scamp
Despite ambition's inner fires
Takes pleasure in the lamp;
And doing thus it seems to me
Gives us suggestions wise
To rest content with earth if we
Can't hope to win the skies.
(Copyright, 1917.)

Welcome, visitors.

Washington takes great pride in
playing host to the nation.

The weather man is gradually turning
the frowns of visitors into smiles.

Judging from the number of badges
displayed there will not be many private
citizens watching the parade to-
morrow.

The inaugural sermon written for
The Washington Herald by Rev. Dr.
Montgomery, should be read and as-
similated by every American.

Bernstorff and Zimmermann. Their
carriers gradually draw to a close as
the date arrives for our President to
begin another administration.

Watch those District militia boys
as they march tomorrow and then
turn your efforts toward finding po-
sitions for those of them who are in
need of work.

Maj. Raymond Pullman is up
against a tough proposition during
the inaugural. Let every citizen give
his earnest co-operation in assisting
the chief of police.

Manager Brylawski, of the Cosmos
Theater, is to be heartily congratulated
on his spirited and patriotic action
in causing the arrest of a foreigner
who defamed this country.

Those uniformed men who parade
tomorrow amid the plaudits of those
upon the sidewalks may soon begin
another march that will be marked
with hardships instead of applause.

Rev. Willey is true to the scrip-
tures. When he was smitten on one
cheek he turned the other, but after
that having no scriptural precedent
to follow, he acted like a red-blooded
American.

From Kankakee to Keokuk and
Bangor, Maine, to far Spokane,
Americans gather here today to usher
Wilson on his way, and with the
sound of life and drum all heads are
turning to the sun; ready to fight for
real peace a spirit that should never
cease.

Inaugural visitors are hereby re-
minded that Washington weather con-
sists of a sample of all kinds in the
weather man's catalogue. We hope,
like our guests, that the sample
served out on Monday will be one of
the best variety.

It is very hard to tell the District
Guardsmen in their olive drab over-
coats from the chickens in their mus-
tard-colored raglans. You will find
out, however, if you use the usual
method of approaching a chicken
and pick a soldier by mistake.

MY GIRL.

My girl works in a ten-cent store—
She is some dame, believe me, too—
There ain't many of them that score
'Longside of her in what they do.
You ought to see her selling socks
Proud as a queen, to them guys with
rocks.

They get theirs proper if she gets sore
When they josh my girl in the ten-cent
store.
She's just as good as she can be
Helping her folks with half her pay.
Never a word at all says she.
Taking it easy each Saturday.
Saves just enough to buy her clothes.
Dollars herself in the way she knows.
There ain't no dame looks as well on more
Than my girl earns in the ten-cent store.

I'm going to marry some time next year,
Just as soon as I get my raise.
Living just now is mighty dear,
Fellow must hustle before he pays.
But I am sure we can make it go—
She says we can, and it must be so:
When we get settled, there'll be no more
Working for her in a ten-cent store.
—Cleveland Leader.

Senator Stone.

The Hon. William Joel Stone, of
Missouri, is an old man. The years
have dealt kindly with him, and his
recond is worthy. He ought to be
careful not to tarnish it now.

We adjure him to think of the
sheer solitude of his position. He
who has for four years been the Presi-
dent's spokesman in the Senate on
foreign affairs, is chairman of the
Committee on Foreign Relations and
is the bitterest antagonist of the Chief
Executive on the present matter of
vital moment before Congress.

He will be spared the anger and
the flailing that would fall to a
younger man. His motives are not
impugned. His monumental blunder
will be forgotten in the future by an
indulgent public and an indulgent
nation, but at the present time it
makes him look a pitiable and solitary
figure who requires to be "set
straight."

His long speech yesterday was a
mere drivel. He spoke of peace and
amity with Germany, and when Zimmer-
mann's frank admission that his
dispatch to Eckhardt was authentic,
and to his mind a proper defensive
measure for war, was read to him, he
quibbled over the accuracy of the
story, although it had been passed by
the German censor for the Sayville
wireless. He nearly out-Bryaned
Bryan in holding to his course with
an historical stubbornness, and even
the fact that the Peerless Leader fled
to Florida when the Zimmermann-
Eckhardt note was published failed to
move him.

There is enough peril in pacifism
without adding pig-headed moonshine
to it. We have thought of it, in its
more conservative aspects, as a grow-
ing force in ridding mankind of the
war Moloch, but just now it seems to
be some new and unclassified form of
mental maledy.

A Coalition Cabinet.

From various sources throughout
the country there comes a call which
is growing steadily through its in-
sistence, that of the coalition cabinet.
If there was ever a propitious mo-
ment for the consummation of such
a condition, it is now.

The United States faces a crisis
which shatters all those which have
preceded it; a crisis which will com-
mand the brains of the country; one
in which every big man will be need-
ed. There are big men in America.
We probably have more than our
share, but they are not all aligned
with the Democratic party. That in-
visible line which separates our legis-
lative, executive and judicial bodies
should be wiped clean in every meas-
ure that affects our country in the
international situation.

Mr. Wilson would love democracy
none the less should be take the ini-
tiative in regard to a coalition cabinet,
but would only display the fact that
he loves his country more. There is
no denying the fact that he could
pick any man at this time with the
assurance that he would accept and
carry out to the letter the duties as-
signed him.

In the current issue of the New Re-
public it is suggested that Mr. Wilson's
second term "might accent the im-
provement of the machinery which
brought the legislative measures of his
first term into existence." The
article continues: "There are seas
to be chartered in international poli-
tics; there is a labyrinth at home.
An institutional advance at all com-
mensurate with his legislative accom-
plishment would establish Mr. Wilson's
position as a forerunner in pro-
gressive achievement."

War as a Business.

Germany perfected war as a busi-
ness; Great Britain has been forced
to follow her example; the United
States, if she is drawn into the vor-
tex, will be able to show Europe a
few original moves in the great work
of economic organization when the
sword is unsheathed.

Consider the present make-up of
the British cabinet. Lloyd George
comes from the Welsh mining
classes, a laboring man not born to
the ranks of those whose lives are
consecrated "to the empire," but a
poor worker who by the force of
sheer business and political genius
has made himself the head of the
British government. Then there is
Bonar Law, an iron merchant, whose
entrance in politics came late in life.
Arthur Henderson "started life as
an iron moulder." David A. Thomas,
now Baron Rhonda, was called in
ante-war times the British "Coal
King." Sir Albert Stanley, general
manager of the London "tubes," was
educated in American technical
schools and was for years associated
with the Public Service Corporation
of New Jersey. John Hodge is sec-
retary of the Steel Smelting Associa-
tion, and Baron Devonport, the new
food controller, was a large importer
of tea. Sir Joseph Paton MacLay is a
ship magnate, and Sir Alfred M.
Mond is a specialist in gas and power
enterprises.

These men are business men, not
politicians. It is the same as
Charles Schwab, Henry Ford, Samuel
McRea, Elbert H. Gary and our
other great leaders of industry were
in the Washington cabinet.
The World's Work says:
"There is no reason why the Presi-
dent should not now do what has been
done in England and France—dis-
miss all considerations of party and

Hell Better than Serfdom, Pastor Warns President

Noted Divine, in Special Inaugural Sermon, Urges Nation to
Rise and Throttle "Smooth Enemies" Who Fondle
Columbia While Plotting Treachery.

The following inaugural sermon was written es-
pecially for The Washington Herald by Rev. Dr.
James Sherr Montgomery, the well-known pastor of
the Calvary Methodist Church:

By REV. DR. J. S. MONTGOMERY.

Tomorrow our citizens shall behold the
triumph of Americanism—democracy in ex-
istence—the inauguration of our Presi-
dent.

Every true President has no glory but
his duty; while every dictator has no duty
but his glory.
The hour is one of inspiration and one
that is vouchsafed to every true American
citizen. Every one should feel how
strong he is, feel his self-respect arising,
as he sees his power and importance re-
flected in his Chief Executive.

In the white glow of Monday we
shall see the expression of the brain and
brain which suggest the possible echoing
batteries upon a foe guilty of intrigue
against our government, unparalleled in
our history. And maybe, if America is to
have a future, it will depend upon the
genius in patriotism, of all our people,
who know no sacrifice and no death too
great to protect us a nation.

Today it is the old against the new—
the divine rights of a monarch against the
divine rights of a man. Its military
monarchy versus popular democracy—
Prussianism versus Americanism.

This is the question in the air and the
present duty is to bring it out of the air
and lay it on the high-stone of every
patriotic heart and with perfect frank-
ness, see what it portends.

War is Soul Death.

War is a monstrous thing! It sheds
tears of iron. It opens demon gates and
floods the land with hate and revenge
until the darkness of perdition is re-
flected in their depths. Its deadly canker
touches freedom and industry and goes
to the very souls of our citizens and into
the groans from human breasts form a vol-
ume of sound like that which comes
from the soul of a sullen sea. God! spare
us from the unspeakable anguish and
death of war.

Yet there are some things even worse
than war. I would rather go to hell for
a while than to wear the flag of distress
in my face and the badge of a serpent upon
my breast—while the wounded arteries of
my home land torn open, and with a
dying heart fluttering like a wounded bird.
To see this land, the Providence
of the Almighty—the fruitage of our faith.

Now let us stand! Stand by our Presi-
dent, crucifying every brand of partisan-
ism; stand by the honor and self-respect
of our country with its splendid past for
humanity. Stand by the greater menace
than war. Stand to the last for all
that is dear to us in the way of a free
and growing democracy!

What Newspapers Are Saying
On the War Situation

We Must Take Our Place.
(New York Tribune.)

Some time within the next few days
or weeks we are going to war with Ger-
many. The time and circumstances of
the declaration are of minor considera-
tion because the action of Congress in
this matter of armed conflict joins the
issue and insures this occasion.

And entrance into the great world war
must infallibly change the direction and
character of American history and Ameri-
can policy. For two years we have
lived in a state of suspended animation,
a war and such a crisis as that which
confronted the world would be without
meaning for us. We have believed that
the isolation which existed in other gen-
erations endured, that the warning of
Washington could have present applica-
tion.

But now we must face the fact.
We must lay aside the illusions and take
counsel with our ideals, with our con-
science, not our dreams of our own self-
interest. We are entering a new period
of our history, and the duty of every
American to his own country is a duty
which can be met only by brave action
and clear thinking.

There is no such thing as blindness, of
weakness, of cowardice. We are to face
new crises—is it too much to hope we
shall face them with a new spirit?

The Senate's Way.

The so nearly unanimous vote by which
the armed ship bill passed the House
proved that in the judgment of the im-
mediate representatives of the people the
national emergency exists.

The path of duty was plainly in view.
It should have amended the House bill
by restoring the provision authorizing the
President to employ such instrumentalities
and methods as he might deem necessary,
as in his judgment were necessary, and
by striking out the limitation the House
inserted in the insurance clause. The
House would undoubtedly have assented
to these changes, for they were in ac-
cord with the form demanded by the President.
But no emergency, however serious,
would constrain the Senate to waive

prejudice and place the preparation of
the defense of the nation in the hands
of men whose demonstrated capacity
in practical fields gives every assur-
ance of success.

"The nation that built the Panama
Canal and the world's greatest rail-
roads, ought to be able to show an
industrial organization for the pro-
duction of war munitions that would
give weight to its efforts for civilized
peace."

The Wilson administration has al-
ready made a start in this direction in
the organization of the Advisory
Committee of the National Defense
Council, composed of such men as
Daniel A. Willard, of the Baltimore
and Ohio Railroad; Julius Rosen-
wald, Howard E. Coffin, and others.
Then the naval civilian committee on
scientific projects, which has already
brought the beginnings of an experi-
mental naval laboratory, is a signifi-
cant stride in the same direction.

Germany has taught us that war is
a business, and the United States, if
fate wills it, will prove in the name
of civilization that it can "better the
instruction."

SOCIETY GREET'S MAINE GUESTS.

The Maine Society, also known as the
"Maineans," welcomed their fellow citi-
zens, who are here for the inaugural,
with an elaborate program of entertain-
ment last night. American flags decora-
ted the Washington Club, Seventeenth
and K streets northwest, where the re-
ception took place. Miss Rose Dugan,
secretary of the society, headed the re-
ception committee, assisted her by
Miss Frances Fernald, daughter of Sen-
ator Fernald, of Maine; Mrs. O. H.
Briggs, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Mrs. J.
Rich and others.

Dr. Woodbury Pulsifer welcomed the
guests.

Army and Navy News

Best Service Columns in City.

Speculation is rife in naval circles
as to who the next engineer-in-chief of
the Navy will be in the event that Rear
Admiral R. S. Griffin is not reappointed
as head of the bureau of steam engin-
eering on the expiration of his term of
service, May 15. Officers generally would
be delighted with the reappointment of
Rear Admiral Griffin, as he is an emi-
nent member of his profession and has
been a bureau chief, but Secretary of
the Navy Daniels is expected to ad-
here to his rule of refusing to reappoint
a bureau chief, no matter how distin-
guished and useful his services may be.

At present it appears that Capt. Emil
Thelms, Capt. Charles W. Dyer, Capt.
William Strother Smith, or Capt. Benja-
min C. Bryan probably will be appointed
as his successor. All of these officers are
regular army engineers and are con-
sidered by the navy as the best qualified
for the position. It is pointed out that it
is due to the officers who were of the
former engineering corps and who remain
on the active list that the sea-
going engineers are confined to one of
their number instead of at this time
detailing a younger officer who has not
had the practical engineering training
and experience, such as these
officers who were of the engineering
corps and who are regular army en-
gineers, contributed materially to the
success of the administration of Rear
Admiral H. L. Cone when he was detailed
engineer-in-chief.

Capt. Thelms had thorough training
and experience, especially in the last few
years, on the board of inspection and
survey, being in close touch with en-
gineering conditions and needs afloat.
Capt. Smith has rendered valuable ser-
vice in the navy, and seems to be in
charge of the designing division of the
Bureau of Steam Engineering. Capt.
Bryan has distinguished himself as an
engineer and as director of navy yards.

The list of eligibles of various classes
for appointment as second lieutenant in
the army has been increased by including
in the class made up of commissioned
officers of the National Guard those who
are commissioned as officers of the Na-
tional Guard. The new list is consid-
ered as brought within the terms of
the section of the national defense act
prescribing the order of appointment to
the grade of second lieutenant.

Capt. Thelms appears to be nothing in
this section which would prevent his so-
lution of the question of eligibility. The
section was had by the military authorities
to various other sections of the law to de-
termine the intention of Congress in the
premises. In military sections the term
"National Guard" is used where it is
clear that their provisions apply only to
the active National Guard, just as many
laws relating to enlisted men of the
regular army are applicable only to men
serving with the regular army.

Certain of the provisions of the laws
show very positively. It is held, that the
National Guard includes two classes—
those in the active service and those in
the reserve. The term "National Guard"
should be regarded as inclusive of
the National Guard Reserve, except in
such cases as the context may show a
different intent. There is nothing that
in the reserve section of the law which
excludes the National Guard Reserve from
the list of eligibles for appointment as
second lieutenant.

The navy is making a drive to enlist
this branch of the military service up to
full strength. The navy has increased
the strength of the navy from 5,500 to 7,500,
including apprentice seamen, hospital
corps men, and men of the flying
corps by 3,000 men. The present ac-
tual strength of the navy is 5,500 men,
showing a net increase of 2,000 men
in the additional strength allowed. The
net gain in actual strength since March 3,
1915, has been 3,000.

In addition to the 7,500 men allowed the
navy proper, there are 1,200 men de-
tailed to the naval militia and 2,300 court-mar-
shal prisoners under sentence of dishon-
orable discharge, making the total maxi-
mum strength 10,000. The authorized en-
listed strength of the navy is 10,000 men,
exclusive of 6,000 apprentice seamen, 2,000
hospital corps men, and 350 flying
corps men—6,700. The authorized en-
listed strength of the hospital corps is
1,200, made up of a total strength of 5,000
men, of which 3,800 men are in the 13
proper and 1,200 men in the marine corps.
The marine corps was increased by 5,000,
and of this additional number 2,500,
or 50 per cent, have been obtained. It is
expected that if the present rate of en-
listment is maintained the actual en-
listed strength of the marine corps will be
brought up to the authorized standard
within about six months.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for seven days granted Maj. Jesse O.
Nichols.
First Lieut. Augustus F. W. Mammann relieved
from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort
Howard, N. M., and will proceed to Houston,
Tex., and report to the recruiting office at that
place for duty.

First Lieut. Fritz P. Landt detailed for duty as
a liaison officer in the Ordnance Department for
a period of two years and assigned to station at
Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, N. J.
Leave for six days granted Capt. Campbell B.
Hedges.

First Lieut. Clinton W. Russell will proceed to
Minneapolis, Long Island, N. Y., and report to com-
manding officer of the 3d Air Corps Aviation School
at that place for temporary duty.

First Lieut. David R. Wheeler assigned to active
duty and will report to commanding officer, Signal
Corps Aviation School, Mine Long Island, N. Y.

Following officers ordered to active duty and
will report to this city and report to the com-
manding officer, Army Medical School, New York
City.
First Lieut. Chester D. Allen, First Lieut. Cornelius
O. Bailey, First Lieut. Elias E. Cooley, First Lieut.
Leonard D. Cruise, First Lieut. Miner F. Felch,
First Lieut. Alexander E. Laidlaw, First Lieut. Max
R. Stockton.

First Lieut. Nicholas F. Curtis ordered to active
duty and will report to commanding officer, Army Medical
School, this city.
Acceptance of resignation of Maj. Dennis P.
May, Arthur S. Conklin relieved from duty in the
Northern Department and will report for as-
signment to duty to accompany troops to Port
Warren, Maine.

Capt. William B. Cowin detailed for general re-
cruiting service and will report to Jefferson Bar-
nards.

Capt. Robert E. Frith assigned to active duty
and detailed for general recruiting service and he
will report to Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. Charles W. Elliott will report to
Col. Ira A. Haynes for examination to determine
his fitness for promotion.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Samuel T.
Mackall.
First Lieut. Frank L. Cole ordered to active duty
in the service of the United States and will pro-
ceed to this city and report to Army Medical
School.

Capt. Clarence Deems will return to Indianapolis,
Ind., and resume his duties as inspector-in-
structor of the National Guard.
Leave for ten days granted Capt. George B. Nor-
ris.

First Lieut. Thomas J. J. Christian detailed as
professor of military science and tactics at the
State College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo.

RUN DOWN BY AUTO.

The automobile of Representative G.
W. Fairchild, New Willard Hotel,
operated by Herbert Brown, yesterday
morning ran down Harry Perkins, 75
years old, of 757 Columbia road northwest.
The man was slightly injured on the
legs. He was treated at Emergency Hospi-
tal. The accident occurred in Pennsylv-
ania avenue. The man was driving the
northwest. Mr. Perkins was crossing the
avenue when he was struck by the ma-
chine.

STEAL CONGRESSMAN'S AUTO.

Representative Samuel Sells, 127 Mary-
land avenue northeast, has lost his auto-
mobile. The man was driving the auto-
mobile on the New Jersey avenue side of the
House Office Building at 8:30 last night
and was missing a few moments later.

The Herald's Open Forum

URGES SMOKE FOR SEA SAFETY.

Only Sure Protection Against Sub-
marine Threat.

Editor The Washington Herald: When
in 1902 I used to see the Hunsley in
Charleston harbor, I little thought that
the great change in naval warfare the
little Davids were destined to bring. We
now see the greatest ships of war no longer
Dreadnoughts, but, instead, fearsomes.
Said Sir Percy Scott in July, 1914, before
the outbreak:

"I think our Dreadnoughts had better
be shut up in a harbor, if we have a
safe one. To exterminate the submarine
is a difficult task. Submarines are diffi-
cult to destroy, because it is difficult to
attack what you cannot see. Submarines,
in my opinion, have entirely changed the
problems of attack and defense."

Once in the open sea, the submarines
are almost immune from assault. Pol-
icy has closed them in secret British op-
erations against them, but with all her vast
naval resources, Great Britain has been
unable to keep her home waters free
from the little Davids. Whether she has
tried a suggestion early made—that, as
airmen can discern them beneath the sur-
face, bombs can be effectively dropped on
them—it is not known. That may be
feasible.

But would it be possible to interfere
with their gaining the sea? It may be
that naval operations must take a dif-
ferent complexion, and the chief effort
be directed to preventing the ingress and
egress of undersea boats from their
ports. Their movement can be im-
peded only by undersea obstructions—
by mines, and nets, and, perhaps, even
a single wire so buoyed up as to strike
the periscope might work disaster or
at least delay. Their escape would be
operations must take some such turn.

As a possible protection from attack by
a submarine, it is said that the British
have at last resorted to smoke—an idea
that must have readily occurred to any
one who remembered that in former days
the smoke of a naval battle often ar-
rested its progress. If on sighting a
submarine a considerable volume of
smoke is discharged along the sur-
face in her direction, escape would be
almost assured. It is singular that the
British were so slow in resorting to this
means of escape.

Every American vessel, naval as well
as commercial, should be equipped so as
to discharge a large volume of smoke
on either side at a moment's warning.
If it is to venture where it might be at-
tacked. The efficiency of the submarine
depends on its sight—its sight and you
deprive it of its power.

A READER.

SHOULD MARCH IN PARADE.

Writer Attacks Veterans for Re-
fusal to Follow Negroes.

Editor The Washington Herald: Is it
an evidence of patriotism or ill-timed
contrariness on the part of any organi-
zation of men in the District to refuse to
join in the inaugural ceremonies and
parade of the men of the 24th Central
Postal Directory? I have learned with re-
gret that one of the Confederate camps
of Washington at its last meeting re-
fused of the camps to take part in
the inaugural ceremonies, citing as
their reason they would not march be-
hind the G. A. R. veterans in whose
ranks there would be one or more ne-
gro veterans. Is that a reasonable ex-
cuse or is it foolhardiness? They could
have expected, as was pointed out, to
march in front of the G. A. R. veterans, and
from any viewpoint, if they are truly
patriotic, they would march in line
wherever placed.

It certainly was not intended to hu-
miliate the ex-Confederates in placing
them in rear of the G. A. R. veterans.
As the action of the Washington camps
speaks for its own members only, it is
a pleasant thought to know their action
will reflect only on themselves and have
no bearing whatever on the coming of
campment of Confederate veterans to
meet in Washington on June 5, all of
whom would rejoice in having an oppor-
tunity of marching in any position to
show their loyalty and devotion to them
at the coming inauguration of President
Wilson.

If any set of men could march in the
rear of negro veterans and maintain their
dignity, surely it would be the Confed-
erate veterans.

Your viewpoint is too sharply drawn,
brothers.

URGES BAN ON FOOD EXPORT.

Prices Cheaper in Europe Than
Here, Writer Says.

Editor The Washington Herald: Stop
exporting of foodstuffs for thirty days
and prices will decline more than half.
Tens of thousands of cars of grain, meats,
potatoes, etc., are on tracks waiting for
export. Our government should com-
mandeer them at a fair price, so that our
own people may live and the poor work-
ing man not starve.

In the last sixty days there has been
exported more than 50,000,000 bushels
of wheat, nearly 2,000,000 of bushels of
corn, 200,000,000 pounds of meat, 2,300,000
bushels of potatoes and other vegetables.
The custom house records will show this.

The rich man and the speculator buy
these foodstuffs, shipping them to Eu-
rope at an immense profit. It is sur-
prising our government should permit
such a thing.

WOULD AUDIT GROCER'S BOOKS.

Writer Thinks Public is Being
Preyed Upon.

Editor The Washington Herald: The
"Scarcity Due to the War," is about
25 per cent truth and 75 per cent untruth.
Gamblers, speculators and greedy mid-
dlemen are working this slogan twenty-
four hours a day, and pushing to the death
the shylock's game against a helpless com-
munity, unorganized and panic-stricken
generally. Two of the great sugar pro-
ducers have advertised the fact that in-
stead of advancing prices they had in-
stead lowered them, to save themselves
from public condemnation. That the re-
tailers are profiting by this, I doubt; that
the majority of regular households and
jobbing trade is doing it, I hate to be-

REMOANS NATION'S "JUNK."

Writer Not Surprised at Tale of
German Intrigue.